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"THIS TRIAL IS A CRIME!"

COMMISSIONER GRANT'S CURT RE-MARK AT THE EAKINS TRIAL.

A Sensational Wind Up to an Important Bay's Proceedings in the Case of Police Captain Enkine The Defendant Himself Takes the Stand-He Says He Has Already Spent a Third of His Life's Savings in Befending Himself Against the Parkhurstinn Charges-Verdict Near at Hand,

"I agree with you that this trial is a crime." said Police Commissioner Grant last evening to Capt. Eakins of the Mercer street station, who was on the witness stand in his own defence of the charges justigated by the Parkhurst society. The declaration almost took away the breath of Col. Grant's colleague, Commissioner Andrews, who was conducting the trial, and Lawyer Moss of the Parkhurst society, who was doing the cross-examining, dropped his hands and sat looking at in open-mouthed amazement at the

Already 900,000 words of testimony had been taken, and the Reform Board was well along toward the million-word mark when Commissioner Grant brought out the fact that the trial was costing Capt. Eaking one-third of the say-It was then that the Colone made his declaration. Immediately afterward te left the court room, leaving Commissioner Andrews and all in the room too astonished to speak, and wondering whether the remark indicated differences of opinion in the Board or indignation at the length of the trial. All this happened at 7:45 o'clock in the evening.

Earlier in the day Capt. Eakins said that he had never taken a drink of liquor in his life. Then he added that he didn't know how long he would continue to be able to make the boast. for if things kept on as they were going he might be driven to drink. Early in the evening when Lawyer Hess finished the redirect examination of the Captain, he left the stand and went to the ice water tank to refresh himself When he took the stand again it was noticed that his eyes were red, and that he was agitated. ommissioner Grant asked him: "Captain, what property do you and your

immediate family possess?" "I own a house in 105th street valued at \$24.000," replied the Captain. 'How long have you been in the depart-

"Twenty-nine years last March."

How old are you?

"Fifty-one in June." 'And," said Commissioner Grant slowly, "does this \$24,000 represent your life say-

There's a mortgage of \$10,000 on the house," replied Capt. Eakins.
"Twelve thousand dollars," said the Commissioner, as though to himself; "\$12,000—that would make your savings about \$500 a year."
"That \$2,000 to begin with," answered Capt.

Eakins. "What is this trial costing you?" Commis-What is this trial costing you? Commissioner Grant went on.

There was no reply from Capt. Eakins. Instead he buried his face in his handkerchief and his body shook with emotion. He seemed completely used up. He braced himself in a few seconds, however, and then looked appealingly at his connect.

completely used up. He braced himself in a few seconds, however, and then looked appealingly at his connsel.

"Go on," said Lawyer Hess; "go on. I am glad the Commissioner asked you the question." Thus encouraged, Capt. Eakins turned toward the stenographer and said; "One thousand dollars for the stenographer."

Then the Captain hesitated, as though in doubt whether to say more. He looked at Hess. "Go on," said the lawyer.

The Captain pointed at Hess and held up three fingers, meaning that he was paying him \$3,000. That seemed to agitate Commissioner Grant, who said, "\$4,000 in all?"

"Yes," replied the Captain.

"At "replied the Captain.

"At "replied the Captain.

The Captain modded his head and his eyes filled with tears.

The Commissioner was silent for a few seconds and seemed to be considering something. Then he continued:

"Captain innderstand that you said that this

Then he continued:
"Captain, Innderstand that you said that this
"Captain, Innderstand that you said that trial was a crime?"
"Yes," said the Captain, "I did call it a "Yes," said the Captain, "I did can't a conversation.
"Well," said the Commissioner deliberately,
"I agree with you."
Everybody in the room started. Commissioner Grant flushed and appeared confused.
He rose from his chair, and without another way in a pool to get other dive keepers out of the way.
"Didn't you ask Mrs. Herreman to keep away from the Grand Jury?" asked Mr. Moss.
"Ton the Grand Jury?" asked Mr. Moss.
"No."

atroked his moustache and didn't say anything. Hess went to Capt. Eaking threw his arms around him, and told him to cheer up. Mr. Alosa of the Parkhurst society seemed lost. Gradually all recovered. Commissioner Andrews called another witness, a few hundred words more were added to the vast mass of testimony, and then the trial was adjourned.

Early in the Droceedings of the law Composing

words more were added to the vast mass of testimony, and then the trial was adjourned.
Early in the proceedings of the day Complaint Clerk Peterson testined to the length of Capt. Eakins's service in the department. He said that Eakins was appointed on March 1, 1860, was made roundsman on Dec. 22, 1868, Sergeant on March 25, 1872, and Captain on Oct. 4, 1870. There were no charges against him until the present ones, since 1868, when he had two tivial complaints which were dismissed.
The accused Captain then took the stand. He said that he served three years in the war before he became a policeman, and had been twentyning years on the force. He was a Mason, and has bead the highest hothors in the order conferred on him. For twelve years he had been Treasurer of the Police Metropolitan Henevolent Association and had handled as much as \$20,000 a year of the society's money. He said that the deprayed class of all pationalities was very large in his precinct, and that in conducting the business of the precinct he was compelled to use policemen in citizens' clothes, but that on Jan. 9 of this year an order was sent out from Headquarters to stop sending out men in citizens' clothes. He went to see Superintendent Hyrnes, who told him to do the best he could, so he put out two men in plain clothes

he could, so he put out two men in plain clothes with each platoon and instructed them to try and get evidence against disorderly houses. On May 1: he received a letter from the Parkhurst society with a list of alleged disorderly houses. He called on Hyrnes again. The Superintendent told him that he knew all about the letter and had received one, too. told him that he knew att account told him that he knew att account had received one, too,
"He advised me to go down and see my Inspector," said the Captain. "I consulted with Inspector conlin, who was in charge of the district at the time. He said he would send out men to investigate these houses, and he did. I did not know the result of their investigations of the investigations and it is not know the result of their investigations.

trict at the time. He said he would send out men to investigate these houses, and he did. I did not know the result of their investigations until I heard them testify here. I also had men in plain clothes out, but they were unable to get any evidence, and I finally put them back on post in uniform, as I could not spare them any longer. I frequently conferred with Inspector McAvoy, who sent men into my precinct to get evidence, and besides had half a dozen new men sent to me, and I did everything in my power to suppress the disorderly houses in the precinct. I personally patroiled the preennet night after night to see that the men were doing their duty and were alert and active."

The Captain then testified that he applied for retirement on May 18. He declared that the Parkhurst society's notice to him of slieged disorderly houses in his precinct had not prompted him to do so. "I was offered the position of superintendent of a mining company in Montana at \$100 a month." he explained, "and I was to have gone there on June I. That was why I asked to be retired. I had served twenty-nine years in the department, was a war veteran, and was entitled to be retired."

Lawyer Heas asked the Captain about the reports he had made stating that there were no disorderly houses in his precinct.

"When Byrnes became Superintendent;" said the Captain, "he sent for all the Captains and told them he didn't want any more reports of reputed disorderly houses. Ether there were not any houses. Ether there were not any houses. Ether there were on wore not any houses. Ether there were one were not any houses. Ether there were not any houses. If we reported there were not any houses. Ether there were that the reported that is had houses the superintendent expected as to suppress them. After that I reported that is had houses for prostitution or anything of that sort in my precinct."

prestitution or anything of that sort in my precinct."

"What was the condition of your precinct on Jan. 1 last?" asked Lawyer Hess.
"So far as I know there were no houses of prestitution or assignation, gambling houses or policy games in my precinct." responded the Cautain. "The only difficulty we had, and the only thing I was afraid of, were the street walkers. They gave us a great deal of trouble. They lived in various parts of the precinct and it was hard to get them out."

The Captain said he frequently went around and took a look into the salcons in his precinct. Do you go there to digink?" asked Lawyer Hess.

"Do you go there to drink?" asked Lawyer Hess.
"No, sir. I never drank a drop of liquor in my life, but I may have to take some if this thing keeps up. My object in going around is to see how things are in the precinet."
With regard to Maillia Herreman, the most important witness against him, he said that she had the reputation of being a dangerous woman, lie had four or five interviews with her.
"The first time I spoke to this woman," said the Captain, "was after she had been arrested at 111 West Third street last year. It was while her case was pending in Special Sessions that

she came to me one day and said she was wrongfully arrested. She wanted me to go and see Judge Martin about her case. I did not see Judge Martin. The next time I saw her was some time last fall, when she came to see me and made some complaint about her sizer. I did not pay much attention to what she said. I met her again accidentally in Greene street one night. I hardly listened to what she talked about. Another time she came to see me about being robbed of \$10. The last time I saw her was in April. Officer Carey told me that the Big One wanted to see me.

was in April. Officer Carey told me that the 'Big One' wanted to see me.
"I told him that I did not care to see her, and he said I had better, as she was dangerous. I did not care to see her at the station house. It was intimated to me, that she wanted to open her old place at 11 West Third street. I told Carey I would see her on my way home. I met her and she told me that the Parkhurst people had twenty-eight cases against me. Then she said she understood that her sister was doing business again in my precinct. I told her if I could find it out I would send her to prison. I have not seen her since, until I met her in this court room."

have not seen her since, until I met her in this court room."

Mr. Hess askel the Captain if he had spoken to Mrs. Herreman since his trial began.

"Yes, I have," he replied, "I met her outside of the court room one day and asked her if his mob had her here to hang me. That was all I said to her. I believe she is back to her old place at 111 West. Third street now. I have seen her go in there, and I have also noticed people belonging to the Parkhurs's society going in and out. I think she is doing business. She thinks she has the society behind her.

Lawyer Moss, in his cross-examination, asked the Captain what Masonic loiges and chapters he was connected with. Eakins said that he belonged to Palestine Commandery. Adelphi Chapter, Scottish Rite, and Mecca Temple Order of the Mystic Shrine.

"Did you associate with lawbreakers who belonged to the Mecca Temple?"

"I didn't know of any lawbreakers."

"What about Peter De Lace?"

"You haven't got that right, Mr. Moss. There is a Peter De Lace, but he is not the sporting man."

"How about Al Adams and Luthey?"

is a Peter De Lacy, but he is not the sporting man."

"How about Al Adams and Luthey?"

"I don't know them."

"Are there not some well-known pool-room men on your membership roll?"

Not that I am aware of."

Mr. Moss remarked that if he had a membership roll of Mecca Temple he could show on it the names of a number of men of shady reputations. He then questioned the Captain as to the whereabouts of Gus Blumenthal, who ran the saloon at 121 West Third street before Joe Wallace got a license for it. Eakins replied that he knew nothing as to his whereabouts.

"To what amount did Blumenthal give bonds in your station house?"

I cannot say."

"You made a report of all the bonds given by

"You made a report of all the bonds given by Blumenthal for a year, didn't you?"
"Yes. I was ordered to make it for a newspaper reporter."
Wasn't the amount of the bonds given by Blumenthal during one year something like \$20,000?"

"I don't know."
Lawver Moss produced Capt. Eakins's station house biotter for March 2, 1834, and put in evidence the record of arrest of Annie Renaud. He stated that on the margin of the hinter opposite the entry of the arrest appeared the words "had a hatpin," which had been written over something else. "I charge that the name of Gus Blumenthal appeared there and was crased with acids," said Mr. Moss. "Blumenthal and the Captain seemed to be in partnership in the bond business."

the Captain seemed to be in partnership in the bond business."

Mr. Moss found a number of other erasures on the blotter, and claimed that in each case the name of Gus Blumenthal appeared in a bail case and had been scratched out. He intimated that the Captain had the erasures made in order to have the number of cases in which Blumenthal gave bail appear less than they really were. Capt. Eakins said that he knew nothing whatever about the crasures. He could not tell who made them or why they were made. The Captain admitted that Blumenthal had given bonds in about fifty cases, amounting to \$19,200.

"You knew that he was worthless, and yet you took his bond?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Not after I found out he wasn't worth anything."

thing."

"The parties who were arrested had to pay \$5 at the station house for being balled out, didn't

at the station house for being balled out, didn't they?"

"I never heard of it."

"I never heard of it."

The Captain said further that he made no effort to prevent Blumenthal leaving the city, and made no charge against him when it came out that he was a fraudulent bondsman.

"Didn't you send \$300 to Lynch's saloon in Waverley place to be given to firs. Blumenthal about the time has husband went away?"

"I don't know what you are talking about. I was in Denver on my vacation when Blumenthal went away. I tried to find him when I came back, but he was gone."

Mr. Moss then asked the Captain if he had met one Slevin, since dead, in the saloon at Thompson and West Third streets about the time that the whereabouts of several dive keepers was being discussed before the Lexow committee. Eakins said he met Slevin by accident on the corner, and they had a few minutes' conversation.

He denied that he contributed any money to

"No."
Did you contribute to the money paid to Senator Daley, who tried to get Mrs. Herreman discharged in Jersey?"
"No. neither directly nor indirectly."
Did you ever offer any information to the Grand Jury or to the Lexow committee?"
"They none to give."

You put obstacles in the way of the Grand

Jury, didn't you?"

Never.

The witness denied that he and Superintendent Byrnes, were on intimate terms; that it was sgreed between them that when one got out of the department the other should retire, too, and that things were run in comformity with Byrnee's plans while he was in the Fifteenth precinct.

Byrnea's plans while he was in the Fifteenth precinct.

"Do you mean to say, then, that Byrnes was heattle to you?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes, I do," replied Eakina. "He had men in my precinct at all hours of the day and nightlist as you had, Mr. Moss—to try and find, something against ine."

"Well, do you consider that a crime?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Do I consider this trial a crime?" replied the winess. "Yes, I do."

It was soon after this remark that Commissioner Grant took a hand in the proceedings, as already related, and a few minutes after he had left the room so abruptly, after declaring that he, too, thought the trial a crime, the case was adjourned to Monday afternoon, when it is thought that it will be concluded.

FOUNDER BRADLEY'S BIG TURTLE.

It Is S 1-3 Feet Long and Weighs 875 ASSURY PARK, Aug. 2.-Early this morning Nelson Lockwood of Galilee, near Long Branch. went out to his pound in the ocean and found in it a big leather-back turtle. With the assistance of eight fishermen the creature was got into a boat. Ten men afterward loaded it in a wagon, and the wagon was hauled toward Asbury Park. Lockwood hunted up Senator Bradley and asked him if he wanted another pet for his flahing pier menagerie, and the Senator said yes. When the wagenful of turtle was shown him Mr. Bradley was pleased and gave the fishermen of Galliee \$25 for their catch. The turtle was dumped out on the fishing pier, where it has been surrounded eversince by a crowd of summer girls and visitors. Old saits say that it is the largest turtle everaptured on this coast. It is eight and a half feet long and two and a half feet high to the middle of its black shell. It weights 575 pounds. Mr. Bradley has already pinness what he will do with the turtle. Next Saturday will occur the annual baby parads on the beach promenade. He is going to have the turtle in the parade, and he is now after a summer girl, whom he wants, dressed as a mermaid, seet herself on the creating a hell and drive seet. bury Park. Lockwood hunted up Senator

mer girl, whom he wants, dressed as a merms to seat herself on the creature's shell and dri it with silk ribbons. SADIE EAKINS SUED W. C. POWERS. A \$7,500 Breach of Promise Verdict in

Her Favor. LONDON, Aug. 2.-Sadie Eakins, a young Irish soman living in London, has obtained £1,500 damages for breach of promise in a suit against William Craig Powers, who is said to be a son of a banker in Rochester, N. Y. The defendant did not appear in court. It was shown that Powers was already married when he engaged

Powers was already married when he engaged himself to Miss Eakins, who at that time was eauloyed in the Holborn Hotel.

Kochester, Aug. 2.—William Craig Powers, is a son of the millionaire, D. W. Powers, one of Rochester's richest and foremost citizens, owner of the celebrated Powers Art Gallery, Powers Hotel, and Powers Hank, has been absent about three years. It has been supposed that he was in Japan.

D. W. Powers was asked this afternoon if he had any knowledge that asuit had been brought against his son in England. He said he had not the said his son was not in England. He received from him this morning a letter, which hid not contain any intimation of a suit for breach of promise. Mr. Powers seemed quite certain that the man in this case was not his son. A son of William Craig Powers, Daniel, about 10 years old, lives here with his mother.

Four Startling Surprises In the New York World next Sunday, Aug. extraordinary feasures ever published! - Adv

Line's Express Steamers - Prevented from Making a Final Rush Under Forced Braught by Her Peculiar Arrangement of Coal Bunkers-The Trip a Record One for War Ships-Naval Officers Pleased,

The triple-screw cruiser Columbia of the new navy completed her speed-test trip from South-ampton to this port yesterday morning, having made the run in 6 days 23 hours and 49 minutes. She left Southampton at 12:30 P. M. on Friday, July 26, passed the Needles at 1:20, dropped her pilot, and set her course at 2 o'clock, and arrived yesterday at the bar at 8:50 o'clock. She passed in at the Hook at 9:35, and an hour later, at Quarantine, stopped her engines for the first time since leaving the English port.

The ship's doctor reported all well and the cruiser took up her way again, and less than an hour afterward dropped anchor opposite the foot of West Fiftieth street in the North River. She passed the Battery at a rapid gait, and the small craft in her wake were soon distanced. Whistles all over the harbor were blown in her honor, and she answered the salutes with deep blasts that drowned the others. A great many people were gathered at the Battery as the cruiser passed up the river. Her officers and many of her men were massed at the rails. Her white sides were streaked with rust, and she looked as though she had been on a business

The Columbia's course was 31.09 knots, and her average speed 18.41 knots. She used her three screws all the way over and her right boilers, and came all the way under natural draught. Chief Engineer William H. Harris said yesterday:

"I should have liked to see the centre screw put aboard on the other side and the trip made with the two outer propellers and all the boilers in use. I don't believe in the third screw. I've seen this boat do 1819 knots with six boilers and

the wing screws." The Columbia, on her trial trip, made 18.5 knots under natural draught and 22.8 knots under forced draught. It was the intention of the department that in the trip just ended she should make the last day's run under forced draught, but this was found impracticable on account of the location of the coal then left in the bunkers. The Columbia's coal is stored in compartments each complete in itself and water tight, in order to guard against disablemen by shells. The bunkers are so contracted that when the coal in those abreast of the engine is exhausted conl cannot be passed fast enough to feed the fires and sustain forced draught Capt. Sumner said yesterday that if the last day could have been made under forced draught, the Columbia's time would have been shortened by three hours and her average speed been

brought up to 19 knots.

It was light weather when the Columbia dropped her pilot on Friday a week ago, and the light westerly airs continued until noon of the next day. The winds were light to fresh from the north on Saturday afternoon, and on Sunday a calm was followed by gentle breezes from the south, veering to the east-northeast. On Monday it was calm, with winds freshening from south-southwest. The log records fresh breezes and light airs from west by south on Tuesday, and light airs and fresh breezes from west-southwest on Wednesday and Thursday.

The cruiser's daily runs were 405, 460, 462, 450, 455, 453, and 405 knots, and the average consumption of coal was 220 tons a day. The start was made under a restricted coal allowance of 200 tons a day, because the Captain feared that he might run short before making land. When, after a couple of days, it was found that more fuel could safely be used, the allowance was increased to 225 tons a day, but only on the last day was it permitted to use all the coal that the engineers might desirs. What was then left was far from the furnaces, and the men, too, by that time, were pretty well fagged, so that the ship did not do as well as on some previous days. About 230 tons were used on that day. Coal was taken from comsome previous days. About 230 tons were used on that day. Coal was taken from compartments that have been drawn on only twice since Chief Engineer Harris has been on the slip, and the Columbia had probably 450 tons left, when she reached port yesterday. On Thursday at noon there was 548 tons left, and the navigating officer said yesterday that since then probably 100 tons had been used. The engineer's estimate on this last point was higher, and he said the total amount consumed on the trip was about 1,500 tons. There were two days at 200 tons, two at 205 tons, one at 120 tons, and one at 230 tons. The Columbia when she left Southampton had on board 1,801 tons. She has regular storage capacity for 1,500 tons. The bunkers above and below the protected deck holding equal amounts. For this voyage the Captain had put 300 tons in the wings and 40 tons under the superstructure on the main deck. Twelve volunteers went down to help the ligemen, and forty-eight men were put in the wing passages after the coal abreast of the engines was used up to shovel coal to the bunkers. The continuous trip he bunkers.

engineer's department was 188 men divided into three sections.

When the Columbia made her trial trip she had more stokers than on this trip, and would have to have more to feed her furnaces fast enough for forced draught work. Under forced draught she consumes 400 to 450 tons a day. It will readily be seen that her bunker capacity is not sufficient to enable her to do a transatiantic voyage under forced draught. On the trip just finished it was all that could be done on the day that 230 tons of coal were used to get the coal out and fire the engines; this not withstanding forty-eight men from the deck were assisting. Engineer Harris said if there were men enough, and the bunkers would held enough, it would be possible to drive the Columbia under forced draught for twenty-three or twenty-four hours, using about 450 tons of coal for the day.

The coal used on this trip was the best that could be bought at Southampton, Mr. Harris said, and cost a shilling a ton more than any other in the market. It is an Admiralty coal, he said, but it is not selected coal. It is the same as that used by the steamers of the American line. A part of the Columbia's supply came direct from the mines, and it was by good fortune that she was able to got it. It is known as the Dowllan-Merther steam navigation coal, and, according to the Information of the Columbia's had an interview with him, with the result that the manager ordered the necessary coal sent immediately from the mines to Southampton, where it was dumped into floats and then put abourd the cruiser. In all 1,973 tons was taken abourd.

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The Columbia had an interview of the columbia here, it is an interview of the mines for ward and 25 feet 7 inches aft, a pecularity that makes her pound the seas. This position in the water, the

water forward, and is the reason the water flew over her when there were any seas and left the salt crystals that were noticed on her funnels when she came up rosterday.

Liest. Driggs, the navigating officer, said that the Columbia's highest speed for an hour on this frip was 20.6 knots, and that the most she made in four hours was 80.5 knots. The average number of revolutions of the screw was 10.0 the day of the factest run, July 27, the average for the starboard engine was 105.8 and for the port engine the same, while for the centre engine it was 105.7. The coal consumption that day was 2251 tons for the 402 intice run. This bollers carried 140 pounds pressure to the square inch. The maximum horse power developed was 9.010. The ship's full horse power is 21,000.

There were no storms and there was no weath There were no storms and three was no weather worse than moderate gales during the heaviest weather the ship was wet fore and aft. At 0:30 P. M. on July 30 the Columbia passed quite close to an leeberg. It was near the Hanks. The berg was about 160 gards only 30 to 50 feet above the water. It was directly in the Columbia's course, and she had to change it one point. The weather was clear. Had it been foggy there night have been danger of a collision, as the Columbia was going at good speed. The menhad to put on overcoats while in the vicinity of the berg.

of the berg.
On July 27, at 12:10 A. M., a tube blow out
of boiler F, and as it couldn't be plugged with
steam up all the fires of that boiler were drawn
at 1:00 and pressure was let down by the safety

Continued on Second Page,

RATTLER BITE AND WHISKEY. Dot Souvell's Hosband Gloriously Drunk

Things were unusually quiet in Huber's Four teenth Street Museum when the performance opened yesterday afternoon. There were but few speciators. The leading lady in the woodsawing contest had just finished an argument with the gentleman who eats glass upon the dif-ference between the shucks of butternuts and walnuts when "Rattleanake Jack" climbed into his den of snakes and began his turn. On a platform erected near the middle of the main floor stood the cage containing his twenty pets. seven of which are rattlers. He picked up with his left hand a rattler nearly seven feet lone and began his patter. "Ere we are, ladies and gents," he began, stroking the reptile with his disengaged hand, "ere we are, a purely American product in the wenom line. 'E belongs to the family Crondider, and the poison varies in intensity according to the season, climate, and rigor—outh! Good Lord!"

Jack ended the sentence with a yell. The rattler, which had been swaying its flat head from side to side in a restless manner, had made a sudden dart and bit the charmer on the third theer of the right hand. and began his patter. "'Ere we are, ladies and

sudden dart and bit the charmer on the third inger of the right hand.

Jack climbed out of the enclosure and called for whiskey. One of the attendants ran out and reappeared with a large glassful of red liquor, which he said was whiskey. If Jack downs that he's a dead man!" cried the lady with the beard.

"It can't be any worse than the snake bite, id the charmer, and he drank the liquo

"It can't be any worse than the snake bite," said the charmer, and he drank the liquor neat. Then some one got a cord and tied it around his wrist tight, after which Jack took a Third avenue cable car to Twenty-sixth street, and ran all the way from Thiru avenue to Helievue Hospital.

He said that he was John Sonwell, 12 years old, and that he lived at 150 East 100th street. He had a great time at the hospital. First a pint of whiskey was poured down him; then a large dose of aromatic spirits of anmonia, after which he was turned over to Dr. Flanders in ward 2, who gave him some more whiskey. The cord was then tightened about the wrist, and hypodermic injections of permanganate of potash and digitalis were given. They more whiskey.

How is the patient, doctor?" asked a visitor Most gloriously drunk," replied Dr. Flanders briefly.

Sonwell will be all right in a few days. He is
the husband of Dot Sonwell, who also has taken
snake bite and whiskey on divers occasions.
They had Sonwell at Bellevne with a snake bite
in June, 1891.

WOULDN'T ENDORSE CLEVELAND Mississippi Democrats Vote Down the Res

ution-They Are for Silver. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2. Democratic county onventions were held in sixteen Mississippl ountles yesterday and to-day, including Hinds Holmes, Clark, Leflore, Rankin, Lee, Prentiss. opial, Harrison, Jackson, Marton, Pearl River. Landes, and Carroll. In all of them, by prac unanimous votes, the convention clared in favor of the free comage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and in several of them, rese lutions were adopted instructing the delegates to vote for no candidate for any office who did to vote for no candidate for any office who du
not favor free coinage. All the conventions endorsed Senator A. J. McLaurin for Governor,
and as he is the only candidate, his nomination
and election are assured. J. H. Jones for Lieutenant-tovernor is also meeting with little opposition, and will be nominated.

The fight for United States Senator is close,
and no candidate will get a majority. Congressman H. D. Money is in the lead, with extiov. Robert Lowry, ex-Congressman Charles
Hooker, Congressman Private Allen, and W. G.
Yerger of Greenville following in the order
named.

named.
In Harrison county a resolution was adopted reaffirming allegiance to the national Democratic party, and endorsing the national Democratic party, and endorsing the national Democratic platform, but when Mr. Dahlgren, Collector of the Port of Mississippi, offered the following resolution. "That as Democratic all endorse the Democratic President of the United States, Grover Cleveland, and the Democratic Administration," it was voted down by a large majority.

OUAY GETS A RECRUIT.

onnellman Patton of Philadelphia Descri-PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.-Senator Quay's ause received a valuable ally to-day by the defection from the Hastings ranks of Select Coun ilman Edward W. Patton, the Republican

leader in the Twenty-seventh ward. Mr. Pattor has written to Senator Quay as follows: I have given of late a good deal of consideration to the present political situation in so far as it relates to your contest for Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and have made it my business to ascertain the sentiment of the Republicans of my ward concerning the matter, I am satisfied after a careful canvass, that fully seven-tenth of them are in favor of your election to the office names. Having never run counter to the wishes only constituents, I take pleasure in assuring you that, if elected a delegate to the State Convention, will vote for you for State Chairman.

By the desertion of Mr. Patton the Hastings forces may lose two delegates to the State Con-vention, as the Twenty-seventh ward leader can probably carry his ward with him into the Quay anks.
The Hastings leaders claim, however, that they can make a fight in the Twenty-seventi that will make the contest there not only doubtful but probably a victory for them.

ATTACKED BY HIS BROTHER. George Curran Beats in Daniel Curran

Skull with a Pistol. Daniel Curran, night watchman in the Empire odging house at 123d street and Third avenue. was sitting in a chair on the third floor of the lodging house last night when his brother George stole up behind him and struck him on the head with the butt end of a revolver,

Curran tried to defend himself and got several cuts from some sharp weapon. He ran to the second floor. Thomas Cleary, who works in the lodging

Thomas Cleary, who works in the lodging house, started out for a policeman. On the way down the stairs he overtook George Curran. Ho chased him through Lexington avenue to 122d street, where Curran turned on him and threatened him the with revolver. Curran escaped. His brother told the surgeon from the Hariom Hospital that he didn't know why his brother attacked him. Then he became unconscious and was taken to the hospital. His skull was fractured. skull was fractured

DOG CATCHER HELD FOR CRUELTY. He Brutally Maimed a Little Dog Which Resented Dis Teasing It.

Casper Hill, one of the official dog catchers in Jersey City, was arraigned before Justice of the Peace Weed yesterday accused of crueity to aumais. He was proscented by the Hudson county S. P. C. A.

It was shown at the examination that Poundmaster Alonzo Calhoun had in the pound a very master Alonzo Calhoun had in the pound a very pretty little black spaniel, which he was keeping in the hope that the owner would turn up and pay a liberal reward for it. Hill was teasing the spanier and the dog bit him on the hand. Hill then fastened a rope around the dog's neck and swung the animal around his bead several times, dashing it each time against the scow in which the dogs are drowned. The dog's back and legs were broken, and the pointmaster put an end to its sufferings by shooting it.
Justice Weed required Hill to furnish \$100 ball to await the action of the Grand Jury.

TRIED TO BURN UP HIS LATE LOVE. She Would Not Make Up, So He Set a Fire Bruenth Her Bedroom Window.

Frank Heimer of Newark street, Hoboken, for a long time courted a young woman who lived in Monroe street; but they quarrelled and separated. Helmer was the first to regret it, and he

rated. Helmer was the first to regret it, and he tried to become reconciled, but the young woman rejected his advances.

Last Sunday morning Reimer set first o an awning just under the window of his late love's bedroom, expecting, it is alleged, to burn her out of the house, or, may be, to regain her affections by a herole rescue.

Mrs. Engert, who lives across the street, saw definer set fire to the awning, and called her husband, who ran over and pulled it down before the fiames had spread to the house.

Helmer was convicted, in the General Sessions Court, Jersey City, yesterday, of malicious mischief, and sentenced to three months in the pententiary. penitentlary

Prince Pignatelli a buicide.

LONDON, Aug. 2. A despatch from Naples !

the Central News says that Prince Pignatelli

has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. New Short Line-Manhattan Beach via Brooklyn Bridge. See excursion column. - Ads,

MISS FLAGLER'S FATAL AIM.

THE DAUGHTER OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE KILLS A COLORED BOY.

Lad Was Stealing Peacs in Her Father's Yard and She Fired at Him from a Second-story Window to Frighten Him - The Ball Struck Him in the Breast and Passed Through IIIs Body Miss Fingler Exonerated by the Coroner's Jury WASHINGTON, Aug. 2. - Social circles here re-

ived a severe shock to-day when the news spread over the city that Miss Elizabeth Flagler the accomplished daughter of Brig.-Gen. Flag ler, chief ordnance officer of the army, had sho and killed Ernest Green, a colored boy, who was caught stealing pears in the General's yard. Green was supposed to be one of a gang of small boys who for several weeks past have been annoying the residents on Columbia Heights, where Gen, Flagler lives. From time to time police-men have watched for the boys, but they kept away while the officers were on the lookout for them. The boy whose dead body is now in his parents' house gauntered out into the country from his home, and the pears in Gen. Flagler's large garden proved so attractive to him that he concluded to climb the fence and help him-He climbed high enough to enable him to reach the branches toden with fruit, and he was preparing to pick some when a bullet entered his right breast and passed through his body. Down from the fence he fell, and with him went some of the fruit.

Miss Flagler had fired the shot from the sec end-story window of the house, and although she could not see through the follage she imagined that her shot had probably taken effect. It required but a slight investigation to prove what had really occurred. The boy was on the ground beneath the tree, and very near the fence, with a hole through his body. Blood was flowing freely from the wound, and before he could be carried into Gen. Flagler's house by neighbors there was a large pool of blood on the ground where he had fallen. Policeman Stewart of the Eighth precinct was called to the house and he reached there before the boy died. boy never spoke after he was shot. A telephone message sent to the police station brought the patrol wagon to Gen. Flagler's house. Police Surgeon Cannon was in the wagon, and a quick trip was made to the house, but the boy was dead before the doctor arrived.

An examination of the wound showed that the builet had passed through the pulmonary artery and out near the end of the fourth rib. The wound was necessarily fatal and struck the only absolutely fatal spot in that part of the body. The bullet, which was of 32 calibre, was found in the pool of blood. The weapon was afterward turned over to the police.

While the police were at the house Miss Flager, who was deeply affected by the occurrence had nothing whatever to say. Immediately after the shooting word was received by tele phone at Police Headquarters that Miss Flagler was on her way to give herself up. Soon after-ward she appeared at Major Moore's office and was ushered into his private room. She was accompanied by Capt. Shamer of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A. her father being out of town. She remained in the office of the Superintendent of Police for two hours, and all others but those who had business in connection with the case were rigidly excluded. Newspaper reporters were also kept out at Major Moore's orders, and later he said that she declined to say anything with reference to the affair. Miss Flagier gave her age to the police as 28. She is a very attractive looking woman, and, of course, moves it the highest society at the capital, both on ac count of her father's official position and he own personality. She said that she had no murderous intention when she fired at the boy. her idea being to frighten him away. Her state ment before the Coroner's jury this evening was so clear and straightforward, it was ex plained, that she was promptly exonerated and

released. Gen. Flagler and his wife are now travelling in Canada for pleasure, and they were telegraphed for. The Flaglers are very popular in army circles, and Miss Flagler received many offers of assistance when there was the slight-est danger that she would be held for trial. She is greatly distressed over the occurrence and promptly volunteered to do anything in her power to relieve the sadness which to-night surrounds the home of the dead colored boy. The verdict of the Coroner's jury seems to

generally approved here. The dead boy's father is employed as messen ger in one of the executive departments, and is a very respectable man. He lives in Pierce street, in the northern part of the city, a thor oughfare chiefly occupied by colored residents. At the inquest at the Morgue this afternoon a number of witnesses were examined. None of them had seen the shooting, but all had heard the shot. Miss Flagler's testimony was the only incriminating evidence offered. If she had de nied the shooting no one could have proved

the shot. Miss Flagler's testimony was the only incriminating evidence offered. If she had denied the shooting no one could have proved otherwise.

Miss Flagler, accompanied by Capt Shaler and Miss West, a daughter of ex-District Commissioner West, arrived at the Morgue shortly before 5 o'clock and took reruge in the office of the Captain of Folice. Her manner was could and collected, and, though her face was almost as white as the dress she wore, she betrayed no evidence of alarm or excitement.

Miss Flagler's testimony before the jury was brief. She admitted having fired two shots to frighten the boys away from the vicinity. She said that depredations by a gang of young hoys had been frequent in the neighborhood. Time and agoin, she said, the boys had gained entrance to her father's property, stealing fruit and breaking down trees and plants. When she heard the boys in the grounds this morning site was in the house and saw them from a distance. Thinking to frighten them, she procured a revolver belonging to her father, and going to a second-story window fired two shots. At that time the boys had disappeared from view, but sho fired in the direction whence she had seen them in the fruit trees. Miss Flagler streamonsly denied having fired the shots to injure may one, her sole idea being to frighten the youthful depredators from the place.

Two colores servants from the place.

Two colores servants from the place.

Two colores servants from the place.

Two colores were present to give their festiment, all had heard the shots, but had not seen Miss Flagler for knew of her connection with the unhappy affair other than by her own admission. The testimony further showed that within a short time after the propersion of the decal boy were present to give their testimony, all had heard the shots, but had not be held resoonable for the unfortunate death of the flittle colored hey.

The jury reached a verdict within a short time after hearing the evidence. Only one ballot was taken, and was unanimous in the expression th

GEN, FLAGLER NOT IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, Aug. 2.—Gen. Flagler is not registered at any of the hotels here, and the Uniter States Consul at Toronto says he is not in city. It is believed that he went to Ottawa.

Movements of Secretary Merbert's Yacht NEWFORT, R. I., Aug. 2. The United States despatch boat Dolphin, Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, commander, with Secretary Herbert on board, sailed this morning for Buzzard's Bay, where Secretary Herbert will make a brief visit to President Cleveland at Gray Gables. The Secretary is expected to return here in few days in the Dolphin.

Nostrand avenue trolley extension now running from Broadway ferries. Brooklyn, to Fatlands through Yandstreer Fask. Fare bc.-_ide

BAYARD FOR PERFECT FRANKNESS. Says He Does Not Believe in Diplomacy as Generally Understood.

Lonnon, Aug. 2. Mr. Bayard, the United States Ambassador, presented the prizes to the successful pupils of the ancient Grammar sol in Boston, Lincolnshire, to-day. In the evening the Mayor of the town gave a dinner in nor of Mr. Bayard, and the municipal authorities presented an illuminated address to the

Ambassador Mr. Bayard, in his speech of thanks, said he did not believe in diplomacy, as the term was generally understood. In his opinion the best diplomacy consisted in perfect frankness and is the preventing or removing of misunderstand ings. If this were done, he did not imagine that a serious difficulty would ever arise between English speaking countries. His endeavor had always been so to present a case that, while securing the honor and rights of his own country. England would be able to accept the views prosented with honor to herself and safety to her welfare and interests.

NO BRIDGE TRAINS TO-MORROW Thirsty New Yorkers Will Have to Walk to Brooklyn or Take the Ferries,

Chief Engineer and Superintendent C. C. Martin of the bridge issued this notice yesterday "By reason of changes made at the New York station of the bridge trains will be discontinued at 11:48 P. M. on Saturday night, and will

probably resume again their trips some time on Sunday evening. The promenade will also be closed during the same time. Foot passengers and vehicles will cross on the roadways This is the first time that such a stoppage of travel has occurred in the history of the bridge

The north roadway will be used by pedestrians and the south roadway for carriages and other vehicles pending the resumption of traffic on the railroad. The Union Ferry Company has made arrangements to put enough boats in commission to

EX-CONSUL WALLER'S CASE. Important Instructions Sent to Ambassador

transport all thirsty New Yorkers across the

river to-morrow.

Eastis at Paris. WASHINGTON, Aug. 2. -It is understood that within the last forty-eight hours a despatch was sent to Ambassador Eustis instructing him to further press the Waller case upon the attention of the French Government, and to insist that a full copy of the record in the trial

be furnished this Government. A significant part of this instruction was that which directs Mr. Eustis to convey to the French Government the fact that this Government, in the event of further refusal to furnish the record requested, would be compelled to assume that the sentence of Waller is indefensible on the part of the French authorities.

LIGHTNING STRIKES SOLDIERS. Almost an Entire Company Prostrated BERLIN, Aug. 2.-A despatch from Paderborn

Westphalia, says that lightning struck a com-

pany of soldiers at drill near there yesterday,

and most of the men were prostrated. Eight of them are in a dying condition. STAMBULOFF'S FRIEND FOUNDED. M. Matakiff Is Attacked by Assassine at

Tatarbazardilk.

SOFIA, Aug. 2.-M. Matakiff, a Liberal poli

tician and an intimate friend of Stambuloff, has been attacked by assassins and mortall wounded at Tatarbazardjik, Roumella. STRIKES AT THE HOFFMAN HOUSE

One Is No Sooner Settled Than a Second One Is Ordered. Two strikes in succession, ordered by the walking delegates, took place at the Hoffman House yesterday morning. The first was a general strike ordered against four non-union car-

penters employed by Contractor Thomas Ovring-ton, and about 100 men in various trades went out. In an hour or so the non-union men were dis-charged, and the men began to return, when Delegate Ivory of the Electrical Workers' Union ound that some non-union electrical workers were employed. The men were ordered on strike again.

The general contractors for the building are Toskevin & Son. It is believed the second strike will be settled to-day.

MRS. CORBETT GETS HER DIVORCE

\$5,200 a Year Alimony, Which May Be De creased if the Paglilst Gets Poorer. Judge Gildersleeve of the Superior Court ap proved yesterday the report of Edward Jacob finding that Ollie Corbett is entitled to an abso luts divorce from James J. Corbett, the pugilist. The decree gives her alimony of \$5,200 year, which ceases if she remarries, and contains the provision that it may be decreased by the Court if the circumstances of Corbett should warrant such reduction. Half of the alimony is to be paid on May 1 and half on Nov. 1 of each year. The plaintiff has permission to resume her maiden name, Ollie Lake.

Gold Is Again Going to Europe Withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasur vesterday for export to Europe to-day were as follows: W. H. Crossman & Bro., \$1,000.000 follows: W. H. Crossman & Bro., \$1,000.000; Steinwender, Stoffregen & Co., \$250,000, and Nesslage & Fuller \$100,000. Besides, Handy & Harman will ship \$100,000 gald builton. The agency here of the Bank of Mentreal also withdrew \$1,000,000 gold from the Sub-Treasury, but this will not be shipped to Europe. According to Mr. Walter Watson, senior agent of the branch here, this gold was put in the vaults of the bank for its use as may be required. To-day's exports of specie are necessitated by the unsually high rates for sterling exchange, which yesterday were the highest recorded this year.

Moonshiners Shoot an Informer.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 2. Near Payette rille, Tailadega county, last night James Grawille, Talladega countr, last hight Jamor Graham, a farmer, and witness for the Government in a number of illicit distilling cases, was shot to death from ambush. Graham had sworn out a number of warrants against several alleged moonshiners, and had been active in prosecuting them before the United States Court in Montgomery. He was regarded as an informer, and this is believed to have brought about his death. The murderers have not been arrested

Mrs. Stanford on the University's Outlook San Fitancisco, Aug. 2. In an interview, Mrs. Leland Stanford is credited with saying there is no fruth in the report that an effort will be made to have Congress refund the money in case the Government's suit goes against her. She says that if she loses the suit the university will be closed. She does not believe the trov-ernment will win, but no new buildings will be creeted this year on account of the doubt.

Violin Teacher Wanderitch Killed. PATERSON, Aug. 2. B. Wanderlich, a violi

eacher, of New York, was killed on the Erle Hailroad here, at the Essex street crossing, by the 6140 west-bound train to night. He attempted to cross the frack in front of the train and was struck and furfied into the air. He was conscious when picked up, but died very soon afterward.

Stage Held I p and Robbed.

San Fitancisco, Aug. 2. The Coulterville stage was held up and robbed about twolve miles northeast of Merced gesterday afternoon There was only one passenger, and negave what he had, a \$10 ntll. Several passages of coin were taken, but the amount is not known. The highwayman had on a mass. A posse is now scouring the footbills for him.

Another Reinges Priest from Equator. Another priest who was driven from Ecuado luring the religious rots which compelled priests and nuns to flee for their lives arrived here yesterday on the steamship Finance from Colon. Here buther J. Mebrouski. In the na-tives' attacks on the Catholic missionaries churches and convents have been fired and de-stroyed.

Use German Laundry Sony, It's the Best,

VIGILANT LUCK AGAIN.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GOULD BOAT WINS AFTER DEFENDER'S GAFF GIVES WAY.

Grand Race for the Goelet Cup as Far as the Second Mark - Prestige of the New Yacht Undimmed by the Accident Which Disabled Her-Victory Was Within Easy Reach When a Sudden Paff Did the Mischief - The Jubilee Bisappoints Her Owner, Who Says She Will Do Better-Emerald Brenks the Cup Record by Winning the Schooners' Trophy Twice In Succession-The Loyal Captures the Special Prize in Her Race with Newen Excursionists Bother the Skippers by Crowding Around at the First Turn-Great Enthusiasm Affort and Ashors.

centreboarder, the Vigilant, won to-day in a light weather contest over a triangular course of thirty-eight miles, outside this harbor, the \$500 Goelet cup for sloops. Victory was within easy reach of the Defender, when, on the last leg of the course, six miles and a half of close hauled work, she was disabled by the parting of her hollow gaff by an unexpected puff from the southwest. She was then leading the Vigilans probably by a trifle more than eight minutes. The race, so far as the Defender was con-cerned, ended at the second mark. She was

NEWCORT, R. I., Aug. 2, George J. Gould's.

then 7 minutes and 36 seconds ahead of the Vigilant, 12 minutes and 22 seconds in advance of the Jubilee, and leading the old Volunteer by 30 minutes and 34 seconds. It may be seen by these figures that the new Herreshoff keel boat would have been a sure winner if she had not come to grief. The first leg of the triangle was thirteen and one-half miles from Brenton's Reef Lightship

to a mark boat east of Block Island. It was windward work. The four sloops covered this leg in the times annexed: Defender, 2:09:52: Vigilant, 2:11:57; Jubilee, 2:18:59; Volunteer, 1:27:11. The wind held almost true, but was of varying force. The Defender fairly earned her advantage of 2 minutes and 5 seconds over the Vigilant in the beat to the first mark. The Vigilant worsted the Jubilee by 7 minutes and 2 seconds, and the Jubilee beat the Volunteer by 8 minutes and 12 seconds.

SCENE AT FIRST TURN.

The scene at the first turn suggested an international duel for the homely but treasured mug off Sandy Hook. The big and little steam craft, including three excursion boats filled, tier above tier, with enthusiasts, looked at a distance like an island, somewhat resembling showy Coney cut loose from its moorings. A mighty discord from roaring and screeching vapor, punctuated by the boom of big guns and the sharp bark of little ones, greeted the leader at the windward mark. Tht eighteen-mile run, with pyramids of canvas piled on, was favorable, as the wind freshened a few knots, to the yacht astern. It was a stirring spectacle. The attending fleet stopped at the windward mark after skippers had yanked thrice on whistle cords to give good speed to the Vigilant, the

Jubilee, and Volunteer. The battle of the schooners was forgotten in the mad desire to see the fight of the single stickers to the end. After the gallant old Volunteer had been properly greeted as a retired veteran, funnels belched smoke of several lines, which rose in columns instead of streaming in dusky pennants astern, and the steam yachts, steamboats, and tugs tore down the wind after the big sloops. The aggregated wash of the pro-pellers and paddlewheels impeded the progress of all the sloops, but especially of those astern of the Defender. Some of the rachts most conspicuously careless were John B. Herreshoff's Eugenia, the Dungeness, the Nourm. 'al, and the Ballymena. The tug Nathaniel P. Drane had a company of photographers ambitious to

take snap shots at short range, and she bothered the racers a good deal. The big sloops covered the eighteen-mile tun in the times appended: Defender, 2:03:45; Jubilee, 2:07:00; Vigilant, 2:09:16; Volunteer, 2:17:00. Thus it appears that the Jubilee made Vigilant. This unexpected showing of the fin keel was properly attributed to the freshening wind. The Defender beat the Jubilee on this stretch by 3 minutes and 15 seconds, and 13 minutes and 15 seconds better than the Volum-

The average hourly speed of the Defender in the run down the wind was 8.79 miles

DEFENDER'S GAPP GIVES WAY. The first white wave curis of the day were combed up by the wind just after the Defended swept around the second mark, and headed close hauled, with the wind forward of the port beam. She was glidling along serenety. turning a furrow of foam up with her sharp ow, when a hard puff struck her flattened sail. stiff as a sheet of aluminum. If she had been endership she would have careened to the put? and escaped injury. The ponderous weight in ier keel kept her steady and something had to give. It was the hollow gaff. It cracked with

a sharp report, presumably at its weakest point, which was about in the middle. Instantly an audible lamentation went up from the thousands on the florilla. The vast mainsail of the Defender collapsed, and the broken gaff, with jaws held fast by the throat halyards and the end by the peak halyards, formed a V in the wildly flapping sail. The leech battens were sent flying to the deck, and the club of the topsail thrashed about like a giant flail, threatening to carry away the top-

Capt. Haff tried to hold her on her course, and there was a vague hope that she might win after all with only her forestaysail and jib drawing. The nimble Deer Islanders hauted taut on the throat balliards and stiffened the uff of the mainsail. The starboard topping left, pressing against the sail, helped to strengthen it. She kept on pluckily for about five minutes, disdaining offers to tow her. She had then fallen off hopelessly, and consented to

take a line from the tug Gaspee. The tug towed the Defender up to Bristol with all her crew on board just after the race. She was anchored off the Herreshoff works and a new gaff was at once taken on board. The Gaspee returned to Newport for the night, but she will go to Bristol at daybreak and tow the Defender down, starting at about 5:30, so the keel sloop will be all read; to start in the race to

Vineyard Haven. The times of the trie that finished, from the second mark home, were: Vigilant, 42:24; Vol-

inteer, 45:14: Jubilee, 40:55 it is surmised that the increasing wind accants for the Volunteer beating the Jucilee 1 minute and 38 seconds on the six miles and a half of close reaching. The Vigilant was on this leg ? minutes and 50 seconds ahead of the Volinteer, and 4 minutes and 28 seconds ahead of

the Jubilee. The Vigilant heat the Jubilee over the entire course 9 minutes and 14 seconds, clapsed time, and the Volunteer 25 minutes and 48 seconds, clapsed time. On board the Defender were Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Herbert C. Leeds of Hoaton, Newberry D. Thorne, E. D. Morgan, Woodbury Kane, and Nat Herreshoff, the designer. Besides her Captain, Charles Bair, on the Vigilant were E. A. Willard, who represents leorge J. trould, George A. Cormack, Fleet Captain of the Lurchmont Yacht Club, William Sye of New Bodford, Jack Berresford, Edmund lish, and Augustus and Eugene Willard. On the Volunteer were J. Maicolm Forbes, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., second; Robert

Perkins, and Quincy A. Shaw, Jr. On the Jubilea wero Gen. Charles J. Paine, John B. Paine, leorge H. Richards, Fred Wood, and H. J. and Ward C. Burton.

Eight schooners competed for the gorgeous \$1,000 cup. Mr. J. Rogers Maxwell's Emerals